

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1882.

Have you renewed your subscription? If not send in your money at once, or the paper will be cut off.

Senator Roscoe Conkling has declined the Associate Judgeship on the Supreme Bench. The country would have been satisfied with Mr. Conkling, from the fact that he would have made an able Judge, and we think he has made a very great mistake in not accepting it.

From all we can learn the state colored convention will be the largest ever held in North Carolina. Every leading colored man in the state will be present; and the papers will have reporters there, and every county will be represented. That will be as it should. No question has ever come up before them for their action with so much importance to the welfare of their race as this jury matter and their rights in the courts. Their liberty as American citizens is involved, and they should not rest until it is settled in their favor, and we have no doubt, if they will go to work properly, they will succeed.

The committee appointed to wait on the commissioners, at the colored convention held at Smithville some weeks ago, we learn, attended the meeting of the Board on Monday last and laid their complaints before them, and the county commissioners pledged themselves to see that the colored citizens in future have all their rights in the courts. They promised to put colored men on the jury, and in all other respects see justice done them. It is to be sincerely hoped that they will comply with their promises in this respect, for the colored citizens of Brunswick have been very patient sufferers in the matter, and we congratulate them on the prospect of better treatment.

OUT OF OFFICE.

Our Mr. Canaday has resigned the Collectorship of this Port, and many of his friends will naturally be looking to this paper for the cause of his leaving office. We know that the old saying, "that few die and none resign," has been found not to apply in this case. Many will think that the fault is in the administration, but we hastily come forward to say that the resignation was entirely voluntary on our Mr. Canaday's part. The President and his Cabinet has treated him with great kindness, and the best feeling exists between him and the administration. We will give several reasons, any one of which was sufficient to cause him to take the course he did.

1st. When a man begins the publication of a newspaper he should occupy an independent position; he should not be handicapped by office—under obligations to any man or set of men for his appointment—if so he cannot perform his duty to his subscribers and the public.

2nd. He has been making a fight for an equitable distribution of the patronage of the government, toward all classes of his fellow-citizens, and he decides to be in a position to continue the fight to a victorious end; and believing he can best do that out of office he willingly makes the sacrifice. An office holder who advocates a principle not entirely endorsed by his brother officers will naturally be harassed by them. While in office he has complied with the principles he advocated. He has set the example by giving the colored citizens their share of the patronage in his control, and will leave the Custom House in that condition, and has not the slightest doubt of a continuance of that policy by his successor.

3rd. In 1880 our Mr. Canaday was elected to Congress, but by the frauds practiced the majority of over four hundred for him was transferred to a majority for Mr. Shackelford of over thirteen hundred, and this rascality was perpetrated by the advice and direction of Mr. Shackelford himself. Our Mr. Canaday gave notice of contest. The proof was so overwhelming that Mr. Shackelford did not and could not successfully answer it. He had evidence from Democratic witnesses to the truth of his assertion concerning Mr. Shackelford. Notwithstanding all this he withdrew his contest, from a natural repugnance of appealing to Congress, getting the seat, which he would have done, and two members receiving pay instead of one. These frauds were against the people; the sin committed by Mr. Shackelford, and his advisers was against the good, honest people of this district, and they are more interested even than our Mr. Canaday. The justice of a free ballot and a fair count all admit. The only way to continue our Republican form of government is in fair elections, and that every citizen should vote once and have that vote honestly counted. But it was not the case in 1880, the man who was honestly elected was defrauded of his seat; the people were defrauded of their rights, and the man who was defeated at the polls is now occupying the seat in Congress. But Mr. Canaday did not desire to see the

people pay two men instead of one.—Therefore he decided to allow Mr. Shackelford to continue in the seat that was so dishonestly obtained, and to appeal to the people of the Third District to redress the wrongs. Having so decided he believed it to be his duty to leave office and to submit his claims to the people, and in their hands rest his fate. He hopes the reasons set forth above are sufficient to satisfy his friends in the justice of his course. He will ever try to be right and honestly perform his duty to those who are entitled to his services.

The painful ignorance displayed by the *Sunday Times* of Charleston, S. C., in the question put to us is so great that we might with propriety refuse to notice it. We will, however, say for the benefit of the *Times* that the Republican party lifted the colored people from the degrading position of goods and chattels to the exalted position of American citizenship, equal in the law with the editor of the *Times*. And the constitution adopted by the Republicans of North Carolina, as well as South Carolina, made the colored people citizens of the state; and they passed laws to educate them, and allowed them to hold the highest offices in the state.—In other words, gave them all the rights that other American citizens enjoyed. But in South Carolina, the state in which the *Times* is located, certain men who do not respect God or fear the devil; they neither respect man, the constitution or the laws of their state; who have by means of the shotgun, pistol and knife, murdered in cold blood thousands of the colored people for the purpose of preventing a free ballot. And by such infamous conduct—lying, cheating, stealing and bulldozing—have succeeded in capturing the county and state governments, and are holding the majority down in the very agonies of death by a continuation of the same kind of damnable conduct. And the impudence displayed by the editor of the *Times* in asking the question shows that he should to-day be in the penitentiary for his crimes and misdemeanors.

God has allowed the murderers and thieves of South Carolina to triumph for a while, for the purpose of showing the people of the north, and the balance of the world, the kind of rascals that the soil of South Carolina can and has produced. And the contemptible puppy who runs the *Times* had better draw in his line, and confine himself to South Carolina, for we do not allow mad dogs to run around loose in this state.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

We are receiving letters from all parts of the state congratulating us on our criticisms of the school book ring, or call it by another name fully and justly as appropriate, the job of Jarvis and Superintendent Scarborough, in trying to force the schools of the state to purchase certain books, regardless of merit. We are also encouraged in our efforts in behalf of national education. We find that a large majority of the people are for a national educational law, as soon as they understand it. The fact is we have never had, in North Carolina, any schools to count. The Democratic party are and have always been opposed to educating the masses. Therefore they were enemies of a public school system, and have up to this time prevented one in the state.

If the people of North Carolina are really in earnest about having their children educated, as we believe they now are, we advise them to make a determined effort in behalf of getting the general government to take hold of it and give us, in the poor old tarheel state, schools, and educate our poor children for us. It will never be done unless we can get the United States government to do it. We must have officers in favor of general and universal education or we can never have the public schools successfully carried on, and we are confident this never can be accomplished under the present Democratic state government, where the money is squandered purchasing useless and worthless books, and the employment of teachers who cannot read without stopping to spell half of the words, or write a sentence correctly.

SOLICITOR OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

While Judge Meares did not answer our question direct, concerning the salary of his solicitor, we have no doubt that he went to work and had the matter properly investigated, from the fact that the Commissioners have obtained the opinion of Mr. George Davis concerning the matter, and Mr. Davis says that the action of the county commissioners was illegal, in paying the solicitor a salary in place of fees. It will be seen that the Poor was right in the matter.

TARIFF.

Our neighbor, the *Star*, has let up somewhat lately on the tariff; it is not half so rabid as it was some weeks ago for free trade. The fact is the people of this section of North Carolina want the tariff made even more effective than it now is. We want still greater protection instead of reducing the present law. We want it to protect every industry of our mechanics and farmers. The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

County Commissioners and Solicitor Moore.

In December last the county Commissioners, contrary to law, agreed to pay Mr. Benj. R. Moore a salary in lieu of fees. We called Judge Meares' attention to the matter, and the result was the question was submitted to Hon. George Davis for his legal opinion and he has given one in which he says in substance that the county commissioners have paid money out of the treasury contrary to law. Desiring to give the public the opinion of Mr. Davis, and believing it public property, we requested of Mr. Chairman Bagg a copy so that we might give it to our readers, but he declines to allow us to publish it unless we will agree to publish in our columns a lot of stuff, in which his Board are trying to justify their conduct, which we declined to do. If the commissioners had done their duty, it would have never been necessary to have paid Mr. Davis for a legal opinion out of the tax payers money.

We give below Mr. Bagg's letter to the editor, in which he desires us to turn our columns over to him. Horace is an old politician—we have often heard him called "The Fox," and we have about come to the conclusion that he believes himself one.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 8, '82. W. P. CANADAY, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 7th inst., asking me to give you the opinion of Mr. George Davis in regard to the salary of the Solicitor of the Criminal Court, for publication, is before me, and to said note I reply as follows:

1st. That you publish the petition to county commissioners from several magistrates in regard to the Solicitor of the Criminal Court.

2d. That you publish the opinion of Mr. M. London to one of the magistrates concerning the Solicitor's salary, which said opinion accompanied the petition.

3d. That you publish the proceedings of the county commissioners at their meeting the first Monday in December, 1881, in regard to the change made concerning the salary of the Solicitor of said court.

4th. That you publish the letter addressed by me to Mr. George Davis, requesting his opinion in regard to the legality of the county commissioners, as to the arrangement the commissioners made with the solicitor in regard to his salary.

5th. That you publish the opinion of Mr. George Davis, which was solicited by me, in regard to said salary and fees of solicitor.

6th. That you publish the action of the county commissioners at their meeting the first Monday in March, 1882, after Mr. Davis had given said opinion.

7th. That if you decide to publish the whole proceedings in regard to the above matter referred to, and will publish the same in one issue of your paper, and will submit to me a copy of your proof sheets before publication, then I have no objection to your publishing as desired.

Yours, respectfully,
HORACE A. BAGG,
Chairman Board of Co. Com.

Where is Jesse Holmes, the fool killer? He is badly needed in Wilmington.

FREE RIVER.

The fruits of making the Cape Fear a free river is already springing forth. One new line of steamers has been placed on the river, and we learn that there is a strong probability of another being put on soon. If the citizens along the line will club together and put a line on under their own management we have no doubt but what they will make money and get their freight carried for one-half of the present rates. The way to build up trade and make money, at farming, is to have cheap and quick transportation, and there is no reason why our friends should not have both, now that the river has been made free to all alike.

Hon. John C. Blocker, one of the largest landed proprietors on the Cape Fear river, who was in the city last week, was in splendid spirits about the condition of affairs. He is a gentleman of large experience and energy, and is the right kind of a man to take hold of an enterprise like a people's line of steam transportation boats on the river. If ten men like Mr. Blocker would put their energies together and go to work, the present rate of freight would be reduced one-half inside of six months. The Republicans have given the people a free river and now it is for them to take advantage of it and make money.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS.

You are to be proscribed by your Senators in Congress. They will not vote for Thos. N. Cooper's confirmation, who is the chairman of the anti-prohibition committee, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Mott, the chairman of the Republican committee, is holding the office and will until Mr. Cooper is confirmed. So you see Anties, that Senator Ransom and Vance, prefer even straight out Republicans to you Anties. Make a note of this when you are nominating your members of the legislature, and see that men are sent who will not vote for any more prohibition bills, or for men who are to-day proscribing the leaders of your party because they were anti-prohibitionists. North Carolina is opposed to prohibition by a hundred and eighteen thousand majority, but the tricksters, Jarvis, Ransom and Vance may, notwithstanding that majority, so manipulate matters as to get the Legislature and when they do, all your hard fought battles of last year, and your large major-

ities will amount to nothing, for they will pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquor without submitting it to the people for their ratification. So we warn you in time to prevent the outrage if you will but be on your guard, and do your duty.

EXTRA DISTRICT.

What Jarvis is going to do about reconvening the Legislature, no one seems to know; in fact Jarvis himself seems uncertain of the most successful thing for him to do. It will take \$20,000 to pay the expense of an extra session, and Jarvis does not want that responsibility. The question will soon have to be decided one way or the other. We suppose Jarvis is waiting to hear from his railroad masters to know whether they wanted a meeting of the legislature or not. We will then know what Jarvis will do.

Since writing the above we learn from the *New-Observer* that Jarvis has heard from his masters, and has obtained an opinion from his Attorney-General that it is necessary to call a meeting of the Legislature, which will be done soon, we have no doubt.

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3, 1882. HOME MADE FERTILIZERS FOR TOBACCO. I continue to give the results of last year's experience in the production of home-made manures. In this paper we will notice two tobacco fertilizers. A number of tobacco growers gave the formula a trial last year:

	LBS.	COST.
Dissolved animal bone.....	400	\$3.50
Sulphate of ammonia.....	100	2.50
Sulphate of potash, high grade.....	300	3.00
Sulphate of magnesia.....	100	1.00
Ground plaster.....	100	0.40
Woods mould or well rotted stable manure.....	1,000	

One ton of.....300 \$18.40

Some changes might be made in this, would reduce the cost. Where the color of the tobacco is not the important point, 500 pounds kainite might be substituted for the "high grade" sulphate of potash and the sulphate of magnesia. The kainite contains both of these and common salt in addition. Instead of 100 pounds sulphate of ammonia a mixture of 60 pounds nitrate of soda and 40 pounds sulphate of ammonia would be an improvement probably in all cases. One farmer who used this, at the rate of 250 pounds to the acre only, says it did as well as a bought tobacco fertilizer which cost three times as much used by its side.

Another correspondent has used the following, which is a cheaper formula, with great success. The constituents are nearly the same as in the other formula:

	LBS.	COST.
Dissolved animal bone.....	250	\$5.50
Sulphate of ammonia.....	50	2.50
Sulphate of potash.....	40	2.20
Sulphate of magnesia.....	60	2.00
Nitrate of soda.....	100	2.25
Ground plaster.....	100	0.40
Woods mould or well rotted stable manure.....	1,000	

One ton of.....300 \$12.05

This compost should be liberally applied—at least 500 pounds to the acre. A sample of compost made from these chemicals with fine woods mould was analyzed here. It contained 2.30 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, 0.75 per cent. ammonia and 0.36 per cent. of nitrogen as nitrate, with 3.09 per cent. of potash. This is quite good for a farm made manure. These percentages are all somewhat higher than the percentages calculated from the ingredients used, leaving out the mould.—This difference must have been gained from the mould then. The commercial value, calculated from the analysis by the figures used in estimating the value of commercial fertilizers, is \$14.65 for the ton of 2000 pounds, which means that the 1420 pounds of mould have added \$2.60 to the value of the ton; provided, of course, this is a correct sample of the whole.

Some errors are to be corrected in the last bulletin. The sample of Chesapeake soluble guano contained 2.37 per cent. of ammonia; the Patapasco ammoniated phosphate contained 1.76 per cent. of potash, omitted in the statement of analysis; though calculated in the estimation of values. The sample quoted as "Rahin's Complete Guano," was from a lot in bulk in Wilmington. It was represented to the inspector to be Rahin's Guano, and was so published therefore. This is shown now to be erroneous. It was a lot of goods on the way to South Carolina and not "Rahin's Complete."

CHAS. W. DANEY, JR., Director.

COLORADO CONVENTION.

The colored citizens of Bladen county are requested to meet in mass convention at Elizabethtown on the 18th day of March, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention which will convene at Goldsboro on the 25th day of March next, 1882.

JOHN NEWELL.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—*Burlington Heralder.*

Avoid that which you blame others for doing, say one of our wise men. Well, things have come to a pretty pass if a man can't live his own way.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

March 6, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—According to promise I add a few more lines to my Fayetteville jottings. Among the hours spent in this place those devoted to a visit to Howard Graded School are especially worthy of mention. This school is making most encouraging progress. It is the principal local institution of learning. The attendance is greater than that of any colored school in the place within the past six years. There are enrolled about two hundred and fifty, with a fine average attendance. The pupils are attentive, studious and well behaved. Each in his separate department is trying to excel, and is making bold strides onward and upward. The good name that this place has justly borne on account of its fine schools will certainly be maintained by this one. The Principal, A. W. Whitefield, a young man of the town, is making his mark in the honorable profession he has chosen, and has shown himself worthy the credit given him for being a fine disciplinarian. The earnestness and precision observed by him stimulates like principles in those around him. He has taught in the capacity of Assistant and Principal in the schools of Fayetteville over five years. A gentlemanly bearing together with a thorough and impartial administration of the affairs of his position has endeared him to patron and student, and secured for him a unanimous support in his new appointment. The many friends of this young man in Wilmington will be pleased to hear of his deserved success. He has three assistants, namely: Misses Hettie McNeill, Susan Cain and Mary E. Pearce.

From Howard I repaired to Haymont School in the western suburbs. This school is under the care of the Presbyterian Committee of Missions for Freedmen. It was established some five years ago, and has done much good. There are eighty pupils enrolled this session, and the progress is encouraging. The Principal, Mr. L. P. Berry, of Hillsboro, is a graduate of Biddle University. Mr. Berry has been granted license to practice the legal profession, and offers his services to practice in the counties of Cumberland, Orange and Person.

My host, Bishop J. W. Hood and lady, have made every effort to make my stay pleasant, and my sincere thanks are due and tendered them for their hospitality. The Bishop is ever hard at work performing the duties of his great calling and pushing on the cause of Christ.

There is much energy shown by the colored people of this place in taking hold of the different professions and trades. Jas. S. Leary, Esq., has gained much prominence as a lawyer. Mr. J. R. McNeill, undertaker and cabinet maker, keeps up with the times, and does a fine business. Then there are H. L. Simmons, grocer, Hughes, Hogans and Murphy, restaurateurs, Cain, Seunkel and Bryant, blacksmiths. T. C. Whitefield, Edwin Perry and A. J. Henderson have each a shaving saloon. There are but a few of the colored men of this place who are doing well at their several trades, &c., and are proprietors of their establishments.

In the mail service we have Thomas Broadfoot, route agent on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., is so perfect in the discharge of his official duties that satisfaction has become broad-cast.

J. H. W.

A considerable sensation has been produced in Austrian medical circles by the recent appearance in the drug market of a new narcotic, hailing from the land of the Alps, and at present only known to the trade by its quaint native name of "pichler-bidger." It is indigenous to northern Australia—a sort of stunted plant, from three to four inches in height when full grown and bearing blossoms of a waxy texture white in color and flecked with pink spots. The flowers are picked in the month of August, dried, packed tightly in canvas bags, and then subjected to a high degree of pressure, which imparts to them the consistency of cake tobacco. By chewing a small plug of the substance relief is speedily obtained from bodily fatigue, hunger and thirst. A larger dose produces absolute insensibility to pain. Pichler-bidger, administered in minute doses, acts as a stimulant; in larger quantities as a powerful sedative. But it has the peculiar property of enabling those who take it habitually to withstand fatigue and physical exertion upon a low diet.

A Corner in Corncocks.

"There is a corner in corncocks, somewhere," said a New York wholesale dealer in pipes, "for the demands of manufacturers of corncock pipes cannot be met, even at advanced prices. There has never been such a scarcity in the supply. The pipes, too, seem to be in greater demand than ever. Many men won't smoke any other kind. I know one rich society man who would be in disgrace if he was seen in public with a corncock pipe in his mouth, but who keeps his pipe in the bedroom and has a quiet smoke before he goes to bed. The man who invented the process of hardening a corncock has become immensely rich. Some cob pipes are costly because of the silver mountings, but the pipe that sells for five cents is the most popular. Smoke any pipe that the corncock pipe is sweeter than any other. Southern colored men who know what is good, from a tobacco to a 'nigger', wouldn't give a cob pipe for the finest corncock if they couldn't get another."

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Assisted by

DANIEL G. BRINTON and ROBERT S. DAVIS.

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I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

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The City of Wilmington has long needed a

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And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

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F. A. SCHUTTE,

Proprietor.

November 25-26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER,

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Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine,

Cologne, Beautifier, Hair Oil, Toi-

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Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every

Shade.

None but the best workmen employed by

him.

PROCLAMATION.

SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL

do the hangings!

Paper Hanging

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1882.

Let no man fail to send his money at once for the Post. Should he fail to do so his paper will be stopped.

FAIR BLUFF, N. C. March 6, '82.
EDITOR POST:—Fair Bluff township held a meeting on Thursday night last, and elected two delegates to the state convention to meet at Goldsboro on the 29th of March, 1882—Columbus county will be represented at said convention. We feel proud that the Post has brought the jury question before the people, and is making such a manly fight for equal rights.

Yours, G. F. FAISON,
A. WIGGS.

BURGAW, N. C. March 5, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—The ladies and friends of Hall's Chapel, a church three miles from Burgaw had a very handsome festival for the benefit of completing the church. It was largely attended and considering all things, very successful. The ladies, God bless them, whatever they turn their hands to is bound to succeed, and this portion of Pender is noted for its handsome and industrious women. It would be hard for any church to succeed without the ladies, and this one in particular, though Mr. Peter Johnson, the deacon, is a good worker in the cause.

Burgaw is prospering, the people are happy, and the Post popular.

Your friend, A. V. HORRELL.

Blaine on Garfield—An Eloquent Tribute

TARBORO, N. C. March 2, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—It is said that the end of all eloquence is to sway men. This truth is strongly evidenced by the great eulogy of Hon. James G. Blaine, on the life, character and public services of our lamented martyr President, James A. Garfield. Expectation ran high, all must confess, but expectation has been more than satisfied by the address of Mr. Blaine. Beauty of thought, elegance of diction, and the happy expression of the souls promptings, were so studiously blended, as to make the tribute a marvel and masterpiece in style, grace and eloquence.

The public mind naturally turns from the brilliant man eulogized to the still more brilliant eulogist; from Garfield the departed to Blaine the living. A recurrence to the former's hardships and privations, battling the vicissitudes of early life, will no doubt serve as an incentive to spur the ambition of the rising youth of the republic; but the mastery skill, fervor and dashing impetuosity of the leading actor in the great drama, so abruptly terminated, the Garfield administration will be to the present generation what Clay's was to a former, stars to guide and illuminate their pathway. The scene was, in fact, the most brilliant and popular of American statesmen, presenting in colors of light the transcending genius and statesmanship of a loving and lately departed compeer.

Seward's eulogy on Clay was great and overpowering, but Blaine has no doubt carried the climax, by his recent presentation of the claims of Garfield. In some parts it has the appearance of fiction, but it is fact *real fact* from beginning to end. No trait in Garfield's character is magnified and no undignified allusion made. Our hard-fisted and laborious yeomanry are encouraged by the true assertion of Mr. Blaine that "poverty on the western prairie is not the poverty and utter dependence experienced by the unfortunate masses of our densely populated cities." There, equality used to be, and to an extent it is, the password everywhere. Indifference and dependence one upon the other, in any community or colony, make equals of no account.

Mr. Blaine deserves to be congratulated upon the fact that the press everywhere, is almost unanimous in its praise of the effort. It will no doubt receive a deserved place in the future history of the country. Its conclusion is indeed so picturesque and lovely as to epitomize the fancy of the coolest and every citizen reader. It is hoped that every admirer of a nation's hero will avail himself of the opportunity to read and reread this wonderfully epitomized bit of history, and treasure the thoughts of the panegyrist, and make them the spring of his own future greatness.

J. C. D.

A Good Housewife.
A good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the parent and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

After Twenty Years.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 13, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & CO. SIB:—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in my case, cured a confirmed disease of twenty years. I believe it to be the remedy for all female disorders, and can cheerfully recommend it.

Mrs. B. N. BOLTON.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The commotion caused by the State-meat of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was republished in this paper and was a subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred. "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession, instead of treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste time trying to cure the headache, the stomachache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go to Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and he is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist of the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

"Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter held his good day and called on Mr. Warner at his residence on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke freely and earnestly."

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we need, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day, who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had prepared a fluid close on the subject of Bright's disease from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen, he said, as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance gradually changed, his eyes became moist and he said, 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead.'"

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown, even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians at this point met me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicines to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

"The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged with his patients, connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community which I see in the question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNER'S SAFE
KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TO DAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered kidneys or liver. If, therefore, the kidneys are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower part of the body—Furor Liver—Headache—Jaundice—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs. It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during pregnancy. It will control the organs that make the blood. This remedy, which has done such wonderful work, is the LARGEST BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by druggists and all first-class medicine stores. For full particulars of WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY CURE, it is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. C. ROCHT, Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOWS ON PRINCE STREET BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, AND ON FRONT STREET, MAR 21ST AND PRINCE STREET. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-hand shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me.

AGENTS: Wanted to sell BOTTLES of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Agents in all parts of the country. Send for circulars. Address: H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

(COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUG. 28, 1881, Trains on this road will run as follows.)

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

8:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah, St. Louis, only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Richmond, Va. and Charleston.

11:50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Louis, St. Petersburg, Charleston, New York, Buffalo, and other points.

6:00 P. M., Freight daily (except Sunday). 7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

8:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman sleepers between Chester, Charleston and Norfolk, Va.

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday). 8:30 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Norfolk.

6:00 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday). A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk by train leaving Richmond 11:50 A. M. and Norfolk 3:15 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

Express and baggage leave Richmond at 9:00 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. every Sunday.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent, June 26th

PETERSBURG R.R. Co

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

All Classes and Conditions Can Travel.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

ON THE PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

You can go from Richmond to Petersburg and back for 50 cents.

From St. Louis to Petersburg and back for \$1.25.

From Baltimore to Petersburg and back for \$2.50.

From Pleasant Hill to Petersburg and back for \$2.50.

From Garysburg to Petersburg and back for \$2.50.

From Weldon to Petersburg and back for \$2.50.

Take care to ask the Agent at the Stations for the sort of ticket you want.

You cannot get the Round Trip Tickets on the Old Car.

Get full information from the Agents, and notice the conditions and limits on your tickets; they will be strictly adhered to.

W. P. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent, Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. JY 24-11

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Enter trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without leaving Wilmington. [W & P R R.]

Leave Wilmington, [W & P R R.] daily at 6:00 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Washington at 10 A. M. and 1:05 P. M.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 12 M. and 6:50 P. M.

Arrive at New York at 4 M. and 10:05 P. M. Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on the 6:50 A. M. train to New York, and on the 8:40 P. M. train to Washington.

W. P. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent, Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. JY 24-11

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.

1882.

Harper's Young People

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.

SUITS TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III. commences November 1, 1881.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first a most successful publication.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who desire to provide their children with the best of reading matter.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE \$1.00 Per Year. Postage Prepaid.

SINGLE NUMBERS Four Cents each. The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price \$1.00.

Prepaid. Cover for Young People or Post Office Money Order or Cash, to avoid chance of loss.

Newsagents are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT.

Thomas J. Southern and all other creditors of Miles Hooper, deceased.

Against John Hooper, Administrator of the Estate of Miles Hooper, deceased.

THE CREDITORS of the estate of Miles Hooper, deceased, are hereby notified that a meeting of the creditors will be held by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, to receive the settlement of the estate of Miles Hooper, deceased, at his office in the city of Wilmington, on or before Monday, February 20th, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., or any day thereafter, or any day or days to be appointed by the court, or they will be prevented from participating in the assets of said estate.

BY VERDINE C. BROWN, Clerk Superior Court, Jan 18th

CLUB ROOMS.

GRAND HOTEL, NEW YORK MARKET AND PRINCE STREETS.

ONLY STOCK OF WINE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND ALL OTHERS, at the lowest prices, at the Grand Hotel, New York Market and Prince Streets.

W. P. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent, Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. JY 24-11

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

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MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

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On 17th St. between

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For one-fourth cash,

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THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in

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part of Wilmington.

THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1882.

Important to Subscribers
We will not carry dead heads on our list. Send in your subscription or your paper will fail to reach you.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 7, '82.

The worst abused people now are those persons who have thought it to be their duty to leave the Democratic organization and join in the effort now being made to give us a more liberal government, state, county, township and municipal. Men who up to the last hour stood high in the party, are now called rascals, disappointed seekers and other names that only could be thought of by men who are desperate with the idea that their hold on the people was passing away. This abuse is brought out to frighten the timid into the usual blind obedience to the party mandates, but it will fail. Voters are you free? If so treat all such actions with contempt. Come to the front and show that you will dare to do what you think is right. In Cumberland county three commissioners are now defying the will of the voters by still refusing to grant license. Even three-fourths of the prohibitionists condemn their action, and say that 1400 majority should rule, and license be granted. The money obtained from license would go to the school fund. Commissioner Jessup, rather than be a party to this shameful proceeding any longer, resigned, knowing that if he did not vote for license it would be his duty to resign. One of our best citizens, Captain W. J. Kelly, was elected in his place, making, with Mr. Parker's vote, two commissioners for and three against license. After next election the people will vote on all the offices, then good bye forever to such arbitrary proceedings.

Col. Cooper not yet confirmed—a shame. An honest, upright man; held in high esteem at home and abroad, and only opposed because he led the hosts to victory, against the plans of a few leaders who wanted to ride into office on a new hobby. The day of reckoning is at hand. The bourgeois say Cooper is a dangerous man; that he will do the Democratic party more harm if he is in a high position. It seems to me that the more ability a man has the better qualified he is for office. Is Vance—"My God Almighty"—to dictate to President Arthur who shall fill the government offices in North Carolina? Let our next campaign be a red hot one; support no man for office unless he is with us in our movement; let him come out squarely and pledge himself that he will give his undivided support to the ticket we bring out. In this county independent candidates have received the entire county vote, and on election day voted directly opposite—none of this next election. A square and aggressive fight is our idea of the next election.

Mr. Editor, urge the people to commence organizing—look to your townships, school districts and cross roads.

CAPE FEAR.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 4, 1882.

EDITOR POST.—In pursuance to a call published in your valuable columns for the colored citizens to assemble in mass convention at Beaufort on the 2nd of March, to elect delegates to represent Carteret county in the State Convention at Goldsboro on the 29th of March, for purposes as set forth in the call; and there being many of our citizens whose enthusiasm led them to be present at our convention, but their avocations not affording such privileges during the day, it was deemed expedient to defer the hour of meeting to 7 o'clock P. M., at which time a large and interested number of the colored citizens of Carteret county assembled in Washburne Seminary, was called to order by S. A. Blount, who stated the object and purposes of the convention. A permanent organization was had by electing Geo. W. Jenkins, Esq., President, and S. A. Blount, Secretary. Mr. Jenkins upon taking the chair made some appropriate remarks in allusion to the treatment of the colored people of Carteret county by its officials, in failing to give to that which the law grants. The following committee were appointed on resolutions: David Parker, Dennis Jones, Henry Elliott, Sampson Jordan, Henry Fulford, John Henry and S. A. Blount. In the absence of the committee the convention was addressed by men from various sections of the county, showing that the people were fully aroused to the occasion. The committee on resolutions submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are deeply sensible of the iniquitous wrong performed against us in Carteret, as in many other counties of North Carolina, by the Commissioners, in withholding from colored citizens those rights, duties and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of North Carolina to become the peers of all citizens in a trial by jury, and where we are fully confident that the complexion of skins are one of the principal reasons of this encroachment upon our liberties, while a strict adherence to Republican principles is another cause why an open denial to all as jurors in the courts of Carteret county are pursued, as criminals from the fact that many white men who are with the Republican party in Carteret county are not taken, only in a limited degree, to serve as jurors.

And where the colored citizens of Onslow county, suffering under an imposition of the same stigma of oppression, did recommend the calling of a State convention to be held at Goldsboro, N. C. In pursuance thereof said convention has been called to convene at Goldsboro on the 29th day of March, 1882. And where a committee did on first Monday in February last, present to the Commissioners of Carteret county a petition asking that they no longer withhold from the colored man his rights, duties and privilege to sit as jurors, there being among us men as fully competent as many who have been selected to serve in that capacity. And where Hon. W. P. Canaday has been untiring in his efforts to bring about an equal recognition of the rights of all men before the law, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Therefore be it resolved:

First, That we, the colored citizens of Carteret county, in convention assembled, do in most emphatic and unequivocal terms express our righteous indignation at the treacherous performance against us in the past by our county officials having the charge of selection of jurors. That we endorse the appeal made by certain gentlemen of race to the County Commissioners at their last meeting, beholding an ignored tax paying population, the property, moral and mental qualification of many of whom do favorably rate, and in some cases surpass that of many of our white fellow citizens, hitherto chosen to fill the jury box of the courts of Carteret county. That where said petition were placed on file to be considered at subsequent meeting, we do appoint Messrs. S. A. Blount, Dennis Jones, David W. Parker, John E. Henry, Stephen L. Turner, A. C. Fenderson, Abel Fisher, Lewis S. Stephens, as a committee to go before said Board at their next meeting, when the jurors for May term of court will be drawn, and ascertain what disposition is made of our request. Second, That we do not ask the Commissioners to make for us any special provision, but simply trust in accordance with the declaration of a prominent member of their Board, that their disposition is made of our request. Third, We do hereby approve and sanction the call for a State Convention, imploring for that body when it shall meet Divine protection, in a trust that its efforts will be productive of abundant fruit which will be gathered in due season. That Messrs. S. A. Blount, Stephen L. Turner, Dennis Jones, David W. Parker, J. E. Henry, Henry Fulford, Geo. W. Jenkins, Abel Fisher, William Jones, Hubbard Bell, Henry Elliott, John Sanders, Abram White, Moses Shepherd, W. C. Oden, A. C. Fenderson, Cain Davis, Moses Chadwick, Lewis Washington, Alex. Jones, Oliver Jones, Jerry Fisher, Sr., Lewis Stephens, Jerry Fisher, Jr., Enoch Haggett, John Wealy, Lewis Henry, Adam Wright, Edm. B. Snyder, Jacob Bell, David Windsor, William Burr, Sampson Jordan, John Stanley, M. P. Jenkins, William M. Dudley, Alfred Boyd, I. J. Vaden, John Irving, be delegates to represent Carteret County in State Convention.

Fourth, In the mode of the present system of local government we hold a detestable regard, and trust at no distant day it will be abolished, and be of the people and by them when all true lovers of a fair administration will have an opportunity at the ballot box to repudiate those men who by devilish ingenuity practices an infraction of the rights of white and colored men. Fifth, It is with an appreciative consideration of deepest magnitude with which we recognize Hon. W. P. Canaday, of Wilmington, N. C., as being a true and tried friend to the colored man. Firm in his advocacy of the rights of all men, cherishing an equitable regard for colored men in federal patronage. We know of no white Republican whom we would prefer to honor with our suffrages, and return our sincere thanks to Hon. W. P. Canaday for his untiring and zealous efforts in vindication of the jury matter. Sixth, We do proclaim high disregard for any men holding federal positions in Carteret county who does not indeed and truth show a willingness by using their personal effort to secure for colored men a similar boon, and the colored Republicans will not be influenced by men who thus act against us. Seventh, It is with much pride that we recommend the Wilmington Post as being a staunch Republican paper, publishing the current political news, and upholding the justice of all men before the law. We ask our people to provide themselves with the Post at once.

Eighth, That there be a committee of two appointed from each township except Beaufort, where there shall be four, whose duty it shall be to secure perfect harmony among our people, the officers of this convention shall be members of the committee, serving as its chairman and secretary, and said committees of various townships are requested to meet together at an early day upon notice from the secretary. That the proceedings of this convention be sent to Wilmington Post and Carteret county Telephone for publication.

Geo. W. JENKINS, President.
S. A. BLOUNT, Secretary.

SMITHVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18, '82.

As you have not heard from us in some time, we thought you would like to know of our whereabouts. We are here, as you see in this city near the sea, and at this writing we have seen and conversed with many of her citizens of both races, and must say have seen or met no better or more kind and congenial and affable people in all of our travel in the interest of the Post. Upon our arrival we met Mr. Joseph Smith, Inspector of Customs at this port, and it was not long after having met him before we were induced by him into the presence of his lady, whose qualities are congenial manners at once bespeak a brilliant mind. We have been the guest of them ever since our arrival, and when we leave them can only regret that we must be deprived of such hospitalities and kind treatment were the recipients of at their hands. After refreshing myself we repaired

to the public school house, in company with several gentlemen, having been kindly invited to do so by Prof. M. W. H. Branch, the teacher in charge, where we found a large school of both sexes, tugging away at their lessons with as much fidelity as Hannibal possessed when he scaled the Alps. We had not been in long before we were in appropriate terms introduced by the Professor in charge, the school rising at the mention of our name. In short we were agreeably surprised to find that Smithville could boast of such fine scholars as we heard recite in her public schools. We have seen larger and older scholars in the school room, but have never met better disciplined, or more brilliant minds than we met in this school. There was one thing among many others that we noticed, it was that every pupil knew their lessons so perfectly, and recited them with so much confidence and composure, while they kept their eyes riveted on those of their teacher. After recitation—it being Friday afternoon—we heard read some of the richest productions, known as compositions, by about thirty pupils as it has ever been our pleasure to listen to. We were forcibly struck when a little girl, about eight years of age, at the request of her teacher arose and read a composition of her own production, on the power of truth. It told us that under such a teacher as Professor Branch she is destined to make a brilliant mark, alike creditable to herself and her race. There were several more read, treating such subjects—and they were ably treated, too—as obedience, power of education, the map of Europe and North America, the English language, mathematical science, moral culture, &c. Good order was another thing noticeable in this school, as well as the moral deportment of the pupils. Prof. Branch is certainly at home in the schoolroom, and it appears to be his delight to call one of his pupils for recitation, and he seems to have the greatest confidence in their success, and knows so well how to reassure them when they appear to become excited from the presence of strangers.

We got several subscribers here, and were surprised to find so many old subscribers of the Post. The Post has the lead here of any other paper. We have been the recipient of many kind assurances for the success of the Post, and our party, in future. H.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State Convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do well to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: Provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: Provided, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive Committee.—There shall be a State Executive Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State Convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State Convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at this State Convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive Committees shall call their conventions to order and set as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegates or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate

his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and State Conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State Convention.

Adopted in State Convention, July 8, 1880.

For the Post.

Pursuant to announcement a large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of Cumberland county met in the Town Hall, Fayetteville, N. C., March 4th, 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to convene at Goldsboro on 29th inst.

The meeting was called to order by G. C. Scurlock, and the convention was properly organized by electing Jno. S. Leary, Esq., as chairman, and Geo. C. Scurlock, secretary.

The chairman in a brief and appropriate speech stated the object of the meeting, and the call for a State Convention of the colored citizens. The convention was then addressed by Jno. H. Whitman, Esq., of New Hanover, (he being present,) also Mr. Warren Carver, (white,) Bishop J. W. Hood and M. N. Leary, Jr.

The convention then proceeded to the appointment of delegates. The following named gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Bishop J. W. Hood, Jno. S. Leary, Geo. C. Scurlock, A. J. Henderson, Frank Nelson, Josh Council, Thomas Broadfoot, Nicholas Brown, Lewis Smith, Isaac B. Hall, D. Cain, I. D. Murchison, Robt. Broadfoot, J. B. McKoy, J. R. McMill, Jos. Neal, Rev. R. H. Simmon, Wm. Williams, J. McBride, A. McDougal, Alfred Moore, Ed. Elliott, I. Robinson, H. Moore, Wm. Moore, Alfred McMill, Wm. Tew, Robt. McDaniel, Wm. Smith, Luster Kelley, Josh Evans, Robt. Dillmore, Jerry McKinnon, Moses Whitehead, Richard Lovet, Jno. Manly, Jonas McKoy, R. W. McMill, M. N. Leary, D. A. Bryant, A. J. Chesnut, Ransom Simmons, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Burns, Geo. Elliott, Sr., Jno. Carver, N. D. Brinkley, H. C. Tyson.

The chairman was then empowered to add to the list of delegates such persons as he thought proper.

The convention then adjourned.

Jno. S. LEARY, Chairman.
Geo. C. SCURLOCK, Secretary.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 6.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 49 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Strained and \$1.95 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market steady at \$1.82 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being a decline of 71 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin). Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with no sales to report. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 11-16 cts @ B
Good Ordinary, 10 1-16 " " "
Low Middling, 10 15-16 " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 395 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 83 casks
Rosin, 681 bbls
Tar, 336 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 34 bbls

March 7.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 49 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.90 for Strained and \$1.95 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market steady at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being a decline of 21 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin). Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 125 bales on a basis of 111c per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 11-16 cts @ B
Good Ordinary, 10 1-16 " " "
Low Middling, 10 15-16 " " "
Middling, 11 " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

March 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet at 49 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 460 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1.90 for Strained and \$1.95 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.

TAR.—Market steady at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin). Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 150 bales on a basis of 111c per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 11-16 cts @ B
Good Ordinary, 10 1-16 " " "
Low Middling, 10 15-16 " " "
Middling, 11 " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

March 9.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 49 cents per gallon, but without reported sales.

ROSIN.—The market was full at \$1.90 for Strained and \$1.95 for Good Strained, with rumored small sales at lower figures.

TAR.—Market steady at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$2.25 for Hard, \$3.50 for Yellow Dip and \$2.80 per bbl for C and VI (mixed and dry Virgin). Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 111c per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 8 11-16 cts @ B
Good Ordinary, 10 1-16 " " "
Low Middling, 10 15-16 " " "
Middling, 11 " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

March 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 49 cents, but without sales.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1.87 1/2 for Strained and \$1.92 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady at \$1.80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The Market was steady at \$2.25 for Hard, and \$3.50 for Soft, with sales at these figures.

COTTON.—Sales of 100 bales at 11 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations:

Ordinary, 8 1-8 cts @ B
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "
Middling, 11 " " "
Good Middling, 11 " " "

March 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales ranging from \$5 to \$16 per M.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 20, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Jan. 23, 1882, at 12:30 a. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 6:40 A. M.

Depot at Weldon, 12:30 P. M.

Leave Weldon, 1:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 5:37 P. M.

Depot, 5:35 P. M.

PASS THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 49 North and 50 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 6:15 P. M.

Depot at Weldon, 1:15 A. M.

Leave Weldon, 2:15 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 5:00 A. M.

Depot, 4:58 A. M.

DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER, Daily, No. 45 North and 46 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 1:00 P. M.

Depot at Weldon, 1:00 P. M.

Leave Weldon, 2:00 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 5:00 A. M.

Trains No. 49 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Weldon, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 M., and 2:15 P. M., and returning leave Tarboro at 9:00 A. M., and 3 P. M., daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 48 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R. COMPANY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JAN. 23, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER Jan. 23, 1882, at 7:30 A. M., the following Passenger schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

Nos. 45 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 10:15 P. M.

Leave Florence, 12:30 A. M.

Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction, 2:15 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia, 6:10 A. M.

Leave Columbia, 10:00 P. M.

Leave Florence, 12:30 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 6:30 A. M.

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No. 46 West, and Day Mail and Passenger train, No. 44 East.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 11:00 P. M.

Arrive at Florence, 2:07 A. M.

Leave Florence, 1:35 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 5:50 P. M.

Mail and Passenger Daily, 45 East 43 West.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street, 7:30 A. M.

Arrive at Florence, 11:15 A. M.

Leave Florence, 12:30 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street, 11:00 A. M.

Train No. 41, and 42 stops at all Stations.

No. 41 stops only at Florence, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points C. C. & A. R. R., and all points between Aiken, Johnston, and all points between, should take No. 41 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 42.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Jan 24-82

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

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